

Algeria	4.00 Ddr.	Israel	15.30 Nkr.
Austria	... 1.75	Italy	12.00 Liv. Ottimo
Bahrain	0.650	Jordan	4.50 Pts.
Belgium	1.650	Korea	4.50 Baht
Canada	C.3.10	Greece	3.50 Drachma
Cyprus	4.50 Mfrs.	Lebanon	14.25 L.
Denmark	6.50 Dkr.	Liberia	9.00 Pesos
Egypt	6.50 Pts.	London	0.32
Finland	6.50 Fim	Luxembourg	2.50 L.
France	2.50 Dm	Malta	2.50 Dm
Germany	2.50 Dm	Turkey	7.12 15.00
Great Britain	40 F.	Morocco	5.50 Dm
Greece	60 Drs.	Netherlands	2.50 F.
Iraq	125 Rials	Yugoslavia	0.22 D.

ESTABLISHED 1887

## Tentative Accord Seen in Lebanon

### Gemayel, Israelis Said to Agree On First Withdrawal of Troops

*The Associated Press*

BEIRUT — Lebanon and Israel were reported Friday to have reached tentative agreement that the first stage of foreign troop withdrawals from Lebanon should begin early next month.

Government sources here said Israeli troops would withdraw from Lebanon's central mountains to coastal areas south of Beirut, while Syrian and Palestinian troops would pull back from the central mountains, northeast of Beirut to the eastern Bekaa Valley.

The sources who spoke on condition they would not be identified, said Philip C. Habib, a U.S. special envoy, had won the Israeli government's approval of the proposed first withdrawal stage.

President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon has given his country's tentative agreement to the proposal, the sources said, provided it is linked to a program for a total withdrawal of 60,000 Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian troops from Lebanon.

The sources said that Mr. Habib plans to go to Syria next week to ascertain that President Hafez al-Assad would order his forces to pull back from the central Lebanese mountains as the Israelis withdrew.

President Gemayel's government is expected at the same time to send an emissary to the Arab League headquarters in Tunis to negotiate a compliance by the Palestine Liberation Organization with the proposed plan, the sources said.

The sources said, however, that an overall accord on all major issues involved in the troop withdrawal negotiations, including security arrangements and future relations, might have to be reached

before a first phase of the withdrawal could be carried out.

The first stage envisioned by Mr. Habib would take Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces back nine miles (14.5 kilometers) from their current positions in the central mountains, northeast of Beirut to the eastern Bekaa Valley.

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ASSAMESE DEMONSTRATION — Assamese students marched in New Delhi on Friday to protest state elections in Assam, where hundreds have died in election violence. The sign at rear reads "Hitler Killed the Jews, Indians Kill Assamese." Page 5.

## Arafat Widens His Majority on PLO Council

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

ALGIERS — Despite resistance from a radical minority, Yasser Arafat succeeded Friday in placing 29 of his supporters in the Palestine Liberation Organization's parliament-in-exile, in a victory that was viewed as an endorsement of his policies.

The vote increased the size of the Palestine National Council by 11 percent and substantially strengthened Mr. Arafat's majority. The council ratified by a show of hands the nomination of 40 new council members, bringing the total to 400. All but 11 of the nominees were Arafat supporters.

Mr. Arafat's leading opponent, Ahmed Jibril, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, fainted in his attempt to organize opposition to the appointments. Mr. Jibril's group is supported by Libya.

Earlier, Mr. Jibril had threatened to take his group out of the PLO if the council endorsed a peace plan approved by Arab leaders — including Mr. Arafat — in September at a summit meeting in Fez, Morocco. That plan implied recognition of Israel in exchange for a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital.

Analysts said the council's expansion vote on Friday, the fifth

day of its 16th session in Algiers, was a further indication of support for Mr. Arafat's policy. United Press International reported.

Moreover, Mr. Arafat remains certain to win the council's endorsement to pursue his search for a Middle East peace settlement, his associates said. "The final word on anything, including the Reagan plan, will come from the PNC," a PLO official said. "There is no doubt that Arafat holds a majority over there."

The council will end its meetings Tuesday, two days later than scheduled, a council spokesman said. It is expected to adopt a political program similar to the Fez plan, council members said. That program would envisage a possible peace settlement with Israel for the first time but would insist on a fully independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital.

The Associated Press quoted sources as saying that a Palestinian state could join in a confederation with Jordan once its sovereignty was internationally recognized.

Earlier in the meetings, speeches by Mr. Jibril and other radicals, such as George Habash, the head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and Nayef Hawatmeh, who leads the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, drew vigorous applause.

On Sept. 1, Mr. Reagan proposed a Palestinian self-government in association with Jordan, but ignored the PLO and its demand for total independence. Some

moderates believed the Fez plan might be reconciled with certain parts of the Reagan proposal, particularly with regard to future Palestinian links with Jordan.

Emam Sartawi, whom Mr. Arafat assigned to contact Israelis, said the applause given to those speech was "an attempt to appease the militants and more an expression of frustration than an attempt at implementation."

"The noisy applause should not mislead anyone," he added. "When the majority speaks up, the reactions will be far louder."

Mr. Sartawi said the radicals are conducting a "reguard action" to block endorsement of the Fez plan.

He said they also hope to impose an outright rejection of President Ronald Reagan's peace initiative.

Mr. Arafat has said he will struggle to thwart it, he said.

Mr. Habash told the council Thursday that the Reagan plan was aimed at destroying the Palestinian cause and was tantamount to surrender.

Meanwhile, Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Friday in Washington that the main goal of U.S. policy was to bring King Hussein of Jordan into peace talks with the support of the Palestinians and the Arab world.

The newest finding strongly suggests that a single gene — a short stretch of DNA that directs a single activity in developing retinae — is affected in all forms of the rare eye tumor, said Dr. Robert S. Sparks of the UCLA School of Medicine and Drs. A. Lima Murphy and William F. Benedict of Children's Hospital.

In their second paper, they describe the first direct evidence of

how the gene contributes to the development of the rare cancer.

The findings come from a single patient, a 3-year-old girl with retinoblastoma in both eyes, one of which was removed because of the extent of the cancer. She was one of about 150 children a year who are diagnosed as having the disease.

Her case was doubly puzzling — there was no evidence that her family carried a defective gene. And the critical chromosome looked normal.

But the samples taken from the child were not completely normal. The scientists showed that her cells did not produce the full amount of an enzyme whose production was controlled by a spot on chromosome 13 that the researchers showed was very close to the gene they identified as responsible for the eye tumor.

They concluded that a short stretch of one of the two chromosomes numbered 13 that are present in all normal cells was missing. The cancer, which usually develops by the time a child is 3, has long been known to run in families, although most cases have no family history. In some cases, it is possible to see that a short stretch of a single chromosome, No. 13, is missing in these patients, but in most patients the chromosome looks normal.

Then they examined tumors removed from the girl's most severely affected eye. They were surprised to find that the tumor cells had only a single chromosome 13, instead of two. And that was the defect seen.

The discovery strongly suggested that for the first time in humans, that a cancer was the result of the absence of a properly working gene. Dr. Benedict wrote.

In one of the papers published Friday in the journal *Science*, support a 10-year-old theory that there are two principal ways for cancers to form — that some tumors may be caused by the activation of cancer-causing genes, and others, like the eye tumor, may be the result of the loss or deactivation of anti-cancer genes.

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## 3 Publishing Officials Are Arrested in Italy, Charged With Fraud

By Henry Tanner

*International Herald Tribune*  
ROME — Three top officials of Italy's largest and most famous publishing group were arrested Friday in Milan on charges of fraudulent bankruptcy, a new twist to a story of political and financial intrigue that goes back several years.

Arrested were Angelo Rizzoli, chairman of Rizzoli Editore; his brother Alberto, a leading board member; and the company's managing director, Bruno Tassan Din. Rizzoli Editore publishes the country's most prestigious daily newspaper, the *Corriere della Sera*, as well as several weeklies and many periodicals.

The dramatic arrests were made at dawn — a few hours before the start of a shareholders' meeting at which Angelo Rizzoli and Mr. Tassan Din had intended to resign, according to statements they issued during the previous two days.

ANSA, the national news agency, reported that the charges had been brought against the three men after authorities discovered an unexplained shortfall of 29 billion lire (\$20.7 million) in the company's account.

The agency, quoting investigating magistrates in Milan, said that there were receipts totaling this amount but that the sum was not included in the company's accounts and had not been used in the operation of the company.

Rizzoli Editore asked for protection from creditors last October after Angelo Rizzoli said he faced debts of more than 280 billion lire.

The Rizzoli group has been in trouble for a long time. Forty percent of its capital was held by La



Centrale Finanziaria Generale, a subsidiary of Banco Ambrosiano, which was liquidated after its head, Roberto Calvi, was found hanged beneath a bridge in London last year. Mr. Calvi had fled Milan after it was discovered that Ambrosiano was insolvent.

There was speculation Friday in Rome that Mr. Calvi had passed on to the Rizzoli company some of the unsecured loans he had taken on for Banco Ambrosiano.

Angelo Rizzoli and Mr. Calvi were involved in a political scandal in May 1981 when magistrates in Milan revealed the existence of a secret Masonic lodge, Propaganda Due, or P-2. The lodge included many leading figures from the business and political world, as well as military and intelligence officers of the extreme right suspected of having elaborate plans for taking over the government if Italy's ruling parties should ever drift too far to the left.

Documents released at the time showed that Mr. Calvi was member 1624 of the lodge. Angelo Rizzoli had membership card 1632 and Mr. Tassan Din was 1633.

The editor of *Corriere della Sera*, Franco di Bella, was also revealed to be a member. He resigned at the request of the journalists. Mr. Rizzoli and Mr. Tassan Din never admitted their membership in P-2.

It was widely reported at the time that Licio Gelli, who founded the lodge and selected its members, had secretly influenced the editorial and news policies of *Corriere della Sera*. He fled Italy before the existence of the lodge and its nature were made public, and is now

in jail in Switzerland on charges of fraudulent currency dealings.

Rizzoli Editore took over *Corriere della Sera* in 1974. The paper has had heavy financial losses for several years. It lost circulation during the P-2 scandal but has recently been recovering, and, with about 600,000 copies sold daily, still has by far the largest circulation in Italy.

Shortly after the P-2 scandal was exposed, Italy's leading politicians were involved in a fierce battle for control of the newspaper.

A group led by Bruno Visentini, president of the small Republican Party and head of the Olivetti electronics concern, made a bid for ownership.

This alarmed Bettino Craxi, leader of the Socialist Party, who believes Mr. Visentini intends to keep him from becoming prime minister. There were reports that the Socialists, who control Milan's city government, intended to buy the paper through a local real estate tycoon. Nothing came of either bid.

The gist of the Soviet offer, he said, was to achieve a mutual ceiling of 900,000 NATO and Warsaw Pact troops "independently from each side."

In Vienna, a NATO spokesman said Friday there probably would be no immediate response by the West to the proposals, United Press International reported.

Speaking at a press conference, General Chernov said the superpowers should set a "mutual example" with the initial withdrawal to prepare the way for large-scale troop cuts by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact.

The Soviet offer did not spell out a verification method, other than having observers at the exit areas during the actual pullouts, a Western arms expert in Moscow said.

U.S. negotiators have proposed an annual quota of inspections on

## Russians Explain Plan For 5% Reduction in Central Europe Troops

*The Associated Press*

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union said Friday that it is willing to withdraw 20,000 troops from Central Europe if the United States pulls out 13,000 soldiers in an "initial practical step" toward major force reductions in the region.

Colonel General Nikolai Chernov, chief of the Soviet armed forces general staff said the reductions of roughly 5 percent of the 450,000 Soviet troops and 247,000 U.S. troops in Central Europe would take place over a year and be monitored by each side.

General Chernov, providing details of the Soviet offer Thursday at the mutual and balanced force reduction talks in Vienna, said that agreeing on a procedure for monitoring the withdrawal "should not be an obstacle."

The Soviet offer did not spell out a verification method, other than having observers at the exit areas during the actual pullouts, a Western arms expert in Moscow said. U.S. negotiators have proposed an annual quota of inspections on each side.

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The U.S. proposal reflected the West's contention that the Warsaw Pact has underestimated its forces in the region by 160,000 troops, the source said.

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# Controlling U.S. Military Budget: Long-Term Planning Seems the Only Solution

By Charles Mohr  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — Congress can cut military spending, as a chorus of voices is asking, but it has few tools to reduce the constantly growing costs of buying and operating a military force, which may be the only way to achieve control of the Defense Department budget.

This is only one of several gloomy assessments that analysis in and out of Congress are making as initial hearings on the military budget begin in Senate and House committees.

Complex problems in reducing the military budget arise most acutely in the category of buying weapons and equipment. These purchases account for 34 percent of President Ronald Reagan's military budget request for the 1984 fiscal year, the largest single share of military spending. Long-range plans will raise that share to 39 percent by 1988.

Some well-informed analysts believe that if Congress came to accept the idea that controlling the military budget could be accomplished

only by actions stretching over several years, rather than those confined to one year, many of these problems could be overcome or made less intractable.

One problem is that if Congress merely cuts away on funds requested for a given weapon, the savings achieved in the 1984 fiscal year,

## NEWS ANALYSIS

which begins Oct. 1, are likely to be offset by higher spending on the same weapon in later years.

The air force is asking \$2.13 billion in the 1984 budget for 48 F-15 fighter planes and spare parts. Congress may well reduce that request slightly, but if it does not take action that would encourage or force the air force to reduce what it plans on, the air force might postpone buying some of the aircraft until a later year. It would also probably need to increase the years the F-15 would be in production.

This would increase the unit cost of each F-15, already \$40 million. Very few Pentagon

weapon programs are even near economical production rates, the point at which the production of additional units no longer lowers costs. Reducing the annual production of items that have not reached this point therefore increases the price of each item.

Moreover, stretching the purchases over a greater number of years increases exposure to inflation. Military modernization would also be slowed.

Some members of Congress are likely to argue that such results must be accepted to relieve the pressure exerted on the federal deficit and the economy. However, reducing or canceling weapon programs usually brings relatively negligible reductions in spending in the current budget year.

Much of the spending in a fiscal year arises from contract obligations approved by Congress and incurred by the Pentagon in previous years. Analysts in the Congressional Budget Office, for example, recently recommended canceling the navy's F-18 fighter bomber program, which is just entering the production phase, but

calculated that the savings in the 1984 budget year would be negligible.

In dealing with the 1983 military budget, Congress cut \$19 billion from Mr. Reagan's appropriation request, which included authority for some spending in later years. However, actual spending for the year was reduced only \$7 billion. Most of those savings were achieved in the five-year savings of almost \$40 billion.

They estimated that canceling the MX missile program would save only \$3 billion in 1984. However, the Air Force estimates the remaining cost of the MX program at more than \$26 billion in current dollars, a figure that could be expected to swell in future dollars.

In many cases, outright termination or cancellation of selected weapon programs would lead to slightly larger immediate savings than a large number of relatively small reductions in many programs.

There are, at least theoretically, other attractions to advantages to canceling a few programs rather than nibbling at many. Each weapon system that comes into use increases the spending

on readiness, which includes the cost of spares, people and equipment to maintain the weapon, ammunition or other stockpiled material.

On the basis of experience, there may be little reason to hope, however, that either Congress or the Pentagon will agree to canceling major weapon programs and budgeting the rest at economic production rates.

"Canceling an established program is extraordinarily difficult," said William A. Long, the deputy undersecretary of defense for acquisition policy. He said each weapon developed a constituency in Congress, in its armed service and in industry.

About 50 members of Congress are members of a "military reform caucus" that in general favors adopting less complex and less expensive weapons and buying them in larger numbers. But Congress cannot design weapons or even effectively oversee the process. Such change in military philosophy must come in the executive branch. The uniformed and civilian bureaus in the Pentagon have successfully resisted such efforts in the past.

## Arms Nominee Vows Fight in U.S. Senate; Floor Battle Possible

By David Shribman  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — Kenneth L. Adelman, President Ronald Reagan's choice to be the nation's chief arms control official, says he will fight to win confirmation in the Senate, where his nomination has been under criticism.

Mr. Adelman's remarks Thursday, combined with Mr. Reagan's insistence that the Senate accept his choice for director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, set the stage for a confrontation between the White House and Capitol Hill and raised the prospect of what one Republican senator described as a "debilitating, demeaning experience."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee put off a vote on the confirmation of Mr. Adelman, the deputy U.S. delegate to the United Nations, after it became apparent Wednesday that his nomination would not win committee endorsement.

As administration officials redoubled their efforts Thursday to gain support for Mr. Adelman, senators from both parties acknowledged that Mr. Reagan might prevail in a floor battle but nonetheless renewed their pleas that he make a new selection to direct the arms control agency.

In New York, Mr. Adelman said he had consistently advocated strong arms control with real reductions. Regarding published remarks attributed to him two years



LAUNCHING A CAMPAIGN — Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, 45, announcing his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination in Denver, with his wife, Lee, and his daughter, Andrea. He said he would campaign for responsible yet humane spending policies, and would stress matters of concern to the U.S. West.

## Reagan's Silence on '84 Candidacy Is Making Conservatives Restless

By Lou Cannon  
and David S. Broder  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Restless conservatives impatient for President Ronald Reagan to signal that he will be a candidate for re-election are taking matters in their own hands with a series of informal meetings designed to promote his candidacy.

The meetings, confirmed by several key Reagan political operatives from past campaigns, are intended to fill a political vacuum that has become increasingly worrisome to some of the president's original supporters.

"There was concern from the beginning whether Reagan would be a one-term president or not," said one of his former field directors. "There hasn't been enough concern for keeping the 1980 coalition intact."

"I realize that my confirmation has become a vehicle for a larger debate on arms control policy," Mr. Adelman said Thursday. "The real issue is whether the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is prepared to support the president in trying to achieve real arms reductions and will support him in getting about that task now."

## Barbara Watson Dies; Former U.S. Diplomat

New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — Barbara M. Watson, 64, who in 1968 became the first black person and the first woman to be named an assistant secretary of state, died at a hospital here Thursday, it was announced.

Miss Watson joined the State Department in 1966 as special assistant to the deputy undersecretary of state for administration. From 1966 to 1968, she was deputy and acting administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs.

In July 1968 she was appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson to be assistant secretary for security and consular affairs. She left her State Department post in November 1974, when President Gerald R. Ford accepted her resignation.

In January 1977, President Jimmy Carter named her administrator for the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs. She was appointed ambassador to Malaysia by Mr. Carter in 1980. She retired from Wednesday of a stroke.

They point out that Mr. Reagan

is 72 and that doubts persist about whether he wants to spend six more years in the White House. They express concern that the White House staff does not understand the effort required to put a campaign organization together, even by an incumbent president.

A spokesman stressed, however, that the meetings are informal and involve no expenditure of funds. For this reason, he said, they do not require a formal filing of candidacy or formation of an official committee under federal election law.

Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada, whose appointment as general chairman of the Republican Party has been taken by many Reaganites as a sign that the president will seek a second term, is aware of some of these meetings. He said they are merely forums for discussion at this point.

"I believe First Amendment rights apply to politicians," he added.

But the White House is concerned that zealous backers of the president may inadvertently take actions that would make Mr. Reagan speed up his own timetable. He is said to have made no decision on whether to run again, but many of his top aides predict that he will be a candidate.

Senator Laxalt, who said that he does not think any announcement is likely before late this summer, discounts the need for Mr. Reagan to send any additional signals at this time.

"I don't find anyone in the Reagan family who doubts he's going to run," said the Nevada senator, who is close to the president.

But some equally loyal to President Reagan do not share this view.

They point out that Mr. Reagan

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## Reagan Still Pressing His Claim Of Privilege on EPA Documents

By Stuart Taylor Jr.  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — The White House says that President Ronald Reagan is still pressing the claim of executive privilege that led to his battle with the House of Representatives over Environmental Protection Agency documents.

Larry M. Speakes, the White House spokesman, said Thursday that Mr. Reagan had not meant to suggest at his news conference Wednesday night that he would simply surrender the documents to House subcommittees that have subpoenaed them even if the documents did contain evidence of wrongdoing.

What Mr. Reagan said was that he would "never invoke executive privilege to cover up wrongdoing and that he had ordered the Justice Department to make a complete investigation of 'every charge that is made.' He added: 'I can no longer insist on executive privilege if there's a suspicion in the minds of the people that maybe it is being used to cover some wrongdoing. That we will never stand for.'

Several members of Congress and others have made broad charges of criminal wrongdoing at the agency, including the shredding of subpoenaed documents, perfidy, "sweetheart" settlements with toxic waste polluters and political manipulation of hazardous waste enforcement proceedings.

A compromise may be in the offing. In other developments Thursday, Rita M. Lavelle, who has been removed as head of the EPA's hazardous waste program, did not appear as expected at a House subcommittee hearing on her activities at the agency.

But an appointment calendar that she surrendered Wednesday to

a Senate committee, showing frequent meetings with officials of chemical companies that the regulation was widely disseminated.

Also, Representative Elliott H. Levitas, Democrat of Georgia, who heads one of the House subcommittees that subpoenaed the EPA documents last year, and Deputy Attorney General Edward C. Schmitz said that they were moving toward a compromise but had not yet nailed it down.

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## The Adelman Debate

### Stick With Him

President Ronald Reagan intends to stick with his nomination of Kenneth Adelman as director of the arms control agency, notwithstanding the delay imposed by a closely divided Senate Foreign Relations Committee. So the consideration of the appointment will go on. We have been reviewing Mr. Adelman's record and going over the new material brought out in the committee, and we remain convinced that he is a reasonable choice.

True, Mr. Adelman is not the experienced arms control figure who might easily have settled some senators' doubts about his conservative inclinations. Nor does his nomination seem to fill the longing of some senators for someone who can conceivably move the president off what they see as his wrongheaded approach to the arms control talks.

But are these the standards by which a mid-term nominee must be judged? Is not a president entitled to a choice who is no novice in the field, has earned a promotion and shares his purposes? Ambassador Adelman is a scholar and policy analyst whose government service includes a year on the inside as aide to a former secretary of defense and two years on the firing line at the United Nations.

Mr. Adelman managed in his second hearing to quell most of the doubts he had raised in his first about his capacity to cope with the material. Still, serious senators were left with questions about his views — or, better, about his commitment.

His views are mainstream conservative. He challenged the 1970 SALT process along lines that have since become established Reagan policy — namely, that SALT did not produce real arms reductions, suitable strategic stability or substantial cost savings. Much criticism of his ostensible lack of commitment seems to focus on a report that in a 1981 interview he called arms control a "sham." Mr. Adelman says he recalls no such interview or statement, and he furnishes a range of publications indicating a precisely opposite view.

The heart of the problem, it seems to us, does not lie in Mr. Adelman's commitment. It lies in the widespread public anxiety over Mr. Reagan's commitment. Some senators are plainly playing politics with the nomination. Others have seized on it as one of their few opportunities to send the president a message. There is a certain unhappy tradition of the Senate's using hearings on the arms control directorship for this purpose. In any event, the senators have delivered their message. They should allow Mr. Reagan to get on with his arms control policy, for which, of course, he will be held accountable.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### Garbage Everywhere

Mount Everest is not the "there" it once was. It is a high-altitude dump strewn with the detritus of its climbers: tents, oxygen bottles, tinned food, cooking gas, pots and plates and plastic bags. The government of Nepal is concerned. "We are willing to take strong action" to enforce anti-litter rules, an official says.

The man in the moon still sees us, but think of him now as faintly pockmarked — by flags, lunar modules, film magazines, lens brushes. Space has not only stars but working satellites, dead satellites, spent rocket sections, a camera someone dropped and an astronaut's glove. Venus and Mars are burdened with vehicles.

If humankind were not so colossally careless, this planet would not be so wondrously open a book. But space and stars are not of time!

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### Other Opinion

#### Some Common Interests

The United States and China are relatively new friends. There are still a number of differences between the two that remain to be ironed out. But the cooperative efforts of the two countries have been increasing steadily in recent years, and there are broad areas where their strategic interests converge.

Two issues in particular and one in general stand out. The specific issues are Afghanistan and Cambodia. The United States and China are both deeply concerned about the Soviet thrust into Afghanistan and want the Soviet occupation army out. Both governments vehemently oppose Vietnam's intervention in Cambodia, which is being carried out with Moscow's direct support.

The more general issue is the Soviet Union's overall military influence in Asia. The Soviet role in Afghanistan and Cambodia, along with its continuing military presence along the Chinese border, raise grave questions about the Kremlin's long-term intentions in the Pacific. China is affected by the threats to its security along its border, and the United States by its longstanding economic and strategic interests in Asia.

— The New Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

#### FROM OUR FEB. 19 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

##### 1908: 2 Held in Paris Spy Case

##### 1933: Mann Praises Hemingway

PARIS — What is believed to be an important case of espionage concerning the secrets of the French dirigible balloon République and its lost model, the Fairie, was revealed yesterday by the arrest of two supposed spies in a Montmartre hotel. The accused, who are believed to have attempted to procure plans of the balloons to them to two foreign powers, are an Austrian architect and his mistress, a young German woman. Several detectives paid a surprise visit to the couple's room. A search resulted in the discovery of a number of documents, including a voluminous packet of letters written in German. The detectives found drawings relating to aerial navigation.

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Is Stability An Enemy Of Growth? By J.W. Anderson



## 2 Shipwrecks, 170 Years Old, Photographed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
WASHINGTON — An underwater robot carrying cameras and lights has produced detailed portraits of two U.S. Navy schooners that sank in Lake Ontario in 1813, during the War of 1812. The pictures mark a new era in underwater exploration, according to the National Geographic Society.

"The hulls are completely intact, with no visible damage to keels, frames or planking," said the project's director, Daniel A. Nelson, a Canadian, who described the exploration in an article for the March issue of National Geographic.

The 1975 discovery of the armed sailing ships, the 60-foot (18.3-meter) Scourge and the 75-foot Hamilton, was announced last year. The vessels are about 500 feet apart, and 300 feet deep, in Canadas waters. Cameras carried in a "remotely piloted vehicle" recorded the ship's section by section on film and videotape for six days last May. The photographs were released Thursday.

An artist's reconstruction, top, based on photos and videotapes of the sunken U.S. schooner Scourge. Above, a photo of the figurehead on the Hamilton.

## Algiers Acclaim for PLO Eclipses Polisario's Campaign for Sahara

By David Lamb

Los Angeles Times Service

ALGIERS — While 3,000 people from around the world attend a meeting of Palestinians here, the Polisario Front is left alone in its Algiers headquarters, wondering what it must be like in the international limelight.

The juxtaposition is particularly painful for the Polisario, because unlike the Palestine Liberation Organization, which lost a war in Lebanon last summer, the Polisario very nearly won its war in the Western Sahara against Morocco.

The Polisario, which had been inflicting heavy casualties on Morocco before the wall was completed, also is trying to recover from a political setback.

In February 1982, it was admitted by the Organization of African Unity as the 51st member under its name for the Western Sahara. Neither Washington nor Riyadh wanted Libya's ruler, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, to assume the chairmanship of the OAU, which he would have done, had the organization not resulted in their setback.

"Morocco created the wall just when we were about to liberate our country," said Mohamed Salek, director of the Polisario's International Relations Department.

"Without U.S. intervention we would have freed our country by now."

Mr. Salek was referring in an interview to a sand wall 280 miles (450 kilometers) long, laced with sensitive U.S. radar and sensor equipment, that Morocco completed in July. It surrounds the Western Sahara's population centers.

## 12 African Nations Urge OAU To Hold Summit in May or June

The Associated Press

NAIROBI — A meeting of 12 African leaders on Friday recommended that the troubled Organization of African Unity hold its twice-aborted summit next May or June in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Foreign Minister Robert Ouko of Kenya said.

Mr. Ouko said that member countries would be advised to attend the summit "without predecision." This indicated that differences over the new government in Chad and OAU membership for the Polisario Front had not been settled during the four-hour session here.

The Chad and Polisario factions scuttled two attempts last year to hold the OAU's 19th summit at Tripoli, Libya.

Daniel Arap Moi, president of Kenya and the current OAU chairman, opened the one-day meeting by warning that the issues threatened the existence of the organization.

"United, we shall remain strong," he said. "Divided, we shall be destroyed."

Calling the situation a major crisis for the regional body, President Moi asked delegates to spare no effort to agree on a solution that would permit the convening of the OAU's long-delayed 19th summit.

"I wish to appeal to all of you to let the spirit of compromise and fair play prevail," he told delegates of the 12 attending member countries, seven of which were represented by heads of state.

Mr. Moi said the OAU's current "is preventing the organization from addressing such critical issues as what he called South African aggression; independence for South-

and phosphate, mines and has proved an effective deterrent to Polisario attacks.

Although the 10,000-man Polisario force claims to have taken control of 90 percent of the former Spanish territory, that area contains virtually no inhabitants.

A Western diplomat, who toured the region recently, said he had seen not a single civilian in two days, and that an important village, Western journalists who were recently on the Moroccan side of the wall saw no evidence to support the Polisario's claim.

Mr. Salek said the Polisario had proof that pressure of moderate African countries from the United States and Saudi Arabia was responsible for the breakup of the two summits in Tripoli. Neither Washington nor Riyadh wanted Libya's ruler, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, to assume the chairmanship of the OAU, which he would have done, had the organization not resulted in their setback.

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King Hassan has endorsed the OAU's call for a referendum to determine the Sahara's future status, but Morocco and the Polisario do not agree on who should vote.

Morocco says the participants should be restricted to 76,000 persons counted in a census, Spain conducted in 1973, three years before it pulled out. But the Polisario says there are 750,000 Saharans,

and that all of them should vote.

The United States is providing Morocco with tanks, jet fighters and other weapons for use in the issue.

Mr. Salek said the United States, which has developed a close relationship with Morocco's King Hassan II, has stationed military and civilian advisers in the Sahara and that the interpretation of information provided by the military is done by Americans.

The United States is providing Morocco with tanks, jet fighters and other weapons for use in the issue.

Three months later, the Polisario agreed to stay away from a rescheduled summit, but Libya, the host, raised another stumbling block by refusing to admit the new Chadian government of President Hissene Habré.

Akim Ibrahim, the Polisario's foreign relations chief, reaffirmed here that his group, which is fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara, would not voluntarily absent itself from any future OAU summit.

## AUSTRALIANS

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## Leader of Bangladesh Asks Talks With Foes; General Strike Called

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
DHAKA, Bangladesh — Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammad Ershad, Bangladesh's military ruler, offered Friday to open a "national dialogue" with his civilian political opponents following violent student disturbances this week that shook his martial law government.

The Students Action Committee, a coalition of student groups, called for a nationwide general strike to be held Sunday.

Anti-government demonstrations Monday and Tuesday in Dhaka and the country's three other university cities left five persons dead and more than 100 injured. The government held 310 persons in custody Friday on suspicion of having started riots that caused at least four deaths and forced the closing of Dhaka University.

Security officials had rounded up 1,331 suspects, but more than 1,000 were released after questioning, a government statement said. Most of those still held belong to the opposition Awami League, the pro-Soviet National Awami Party, the Workers Party and the Communist Party, officials said.

Speaking on national radio and television, General Ershad proposed talks between the armed forces and all political groups to determine the country's future. He said the talks would begin next month to mark the first anniversary of the bloodless coup that brought him to power with a pledge to end corruption and misrule.

Urging his opponents to forsake violence as a means of change, he reaffirmed an earlier promise to hold local council elections in October and a parliamentary general election to restore Bangladesh to civilian life.

The general, who has been widely criticized for arbitrary rule, appeared to go out of his way Fri-

day to show that he was willing to consult with his opponents before deciding on his next step.

His government faced its most serious threat in this week's violent student demonstrations in Chittagong, Mymensingh and Rajshahi. The students were protesting the martial-law regime and a proposed education policy that would make the study of Arabic and English compulsory.

General Ershad said Friday that the change in education policy would not be introduced without the people's approval.

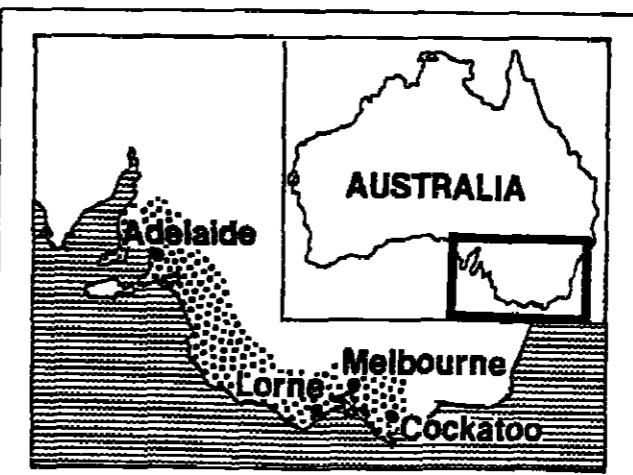
Officials said the student unrest was incited and supported by the Awami League in a deliberate attempt to disrupt government moves toward an eventual restoration of civil and democratic rights.

Dhaka was calm Friday. Most troops had returned to their barracks or were guarding key buildings. Martial law and press censorship were still in force. A dawn-to-dusk curfew in the Dhaka University area, where violence first erupted Monday, was relaxed Thursday. The school remained closed.

General Ershad said he regretted the deaths and injuries to civilians. "The men we lost and the resources destroyed all belonged to this poor country. We cannot afford to replace what we lost," he said. He emphasized the importance of a national debate to settle differences.

On Tuesday, police raided the home of former Foreign Minister Kamal Haasan and arrested him and 31 other underground opposition leaders.

The Bangladesh Supreme Court Bar Association demanded at a meeting Thursday that the government publish the names of everyone arrested after the demonstrations and allow the prisoners to contact with relatives and lawyers.



## Australia Arson Charge

The Associated Press

SYDNEY — A 19-year-old man was charged with arson Friday as firefighters brought under control bushfires that killed 69 persons in two days in southeastern Australia.

Adelaide police charged the man with setting a fire in hills where nine persons died and 100 homes were destroyed Wednesday. Under Australian law, his name and details of the charges will not be released until he appears in court. Officials in Victoria and South Australia states had said that some fires appeared to have been arson.

More than 5,500 firefighters managed Friday to contain the fires except for a blaze northeast of Melbourne in Victoria. Officials said no more houses or lives were believed to be threatened. The fires are estimated to have caused \$400 million in damages.

## More Homes Burned, 27 Die in India

### 5 Opposition Parties Protest Assam Crisis

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW DELHI — Burnings of villages and the deaths of 27 persons were reported Friday in Assam state. The upheaval in northeastern India prompted an opposition boycott of Parliament and a demonstration in New Delhi.

The latest killings brought to 389 the unofficial total of fatalities since violent protests began Feb. 2 against state elections in Assam, which started Monday.

Police repeatedly fired in attempts to quell rioters and arsonists, killing at least seven persons, the United News of India reported. Others were slain in fighting between Assamese and the Bengalis and tribal groups that back Mrs. Gandhi.

Five non-Communist opposition parties boycotted the opening of the new session of Parliament to protest what they called a mishandling of the Assam situation and other issues by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government.

About one-fifth of the seats were vacant. President Zail Singh made his first formal address to a joint session of both houses since he took office last year. He said in the speech: "Divisive and disruptive forces are at work fomenting violence and weakening the national fabric."

Near the Parliament, about 150 Assamese students and other demonstrators protested the elections called by Mrs. Gandhi over objections of native Assamese, who are demanding that at least one million foreigners, mostly from Bangladesh, be expelled from the state and that almost four million Bengali immigrants there be prohibited from voting.

Officials estimated a 35-percent voter turnout Monday, the first day of the election, and 15 to 20 percent Thursday, the second day.

The last voting day is Sunday.

## Japan to Consider Venture With Russia on Fish Sales

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan will consider a Soviet proposal to create a joint venture to sell fish and buy fishing equipment, Iwao Kaneko, the minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, said Friday.

"There is no reason to turn down the Soviet proposal," Mr. Kaneko said after a cabinet meeting. "We would accept it if the terms of the joint venture meet our conditions."

Details of the proposal were not disclosed. It was made Thursday by the Soviet fisheries minister, Vladimir M. Kameniev, in his first round of talks with Mr. Kaneko. The two ministers will meet again Monday, officials said.

The Soviet Union has refused to

recognize the Kuriles, four small islands claimed by Japan but held by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Mr. Kameniev reiterated the Soviet position that there is no territorial issue pending between the two countries, the officials said.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

**The Many Faces of Leonard Baskin**

By Max Wykes-Joyce

*International Herald Tribune*  
LONDON — If one mentions the name of Leonard Baskin to a British collector, connoisseur or gallery-goer, the chances are strong that he will be thought of as a remarkable printmaker, especial-

ly associated with the poetry of Ted Hughes, many of whose books he has illustrated, starting with "Crow" in 1973.

Illustration, however, is the wrong word. Leonard Baskin agreed last week in the gallery where an exhibition has been

mounted to celebrate his 60th birthday. For the woodcuts that appear in, for example, "A Primer of Birds" are works of art in their own right, parallel to, rather than illustrative of the texts, and inspired by a likemindedness in poet and artist.

Although there has been comparatively little opportunity to see Baskin's sculptures in England, I suggested that he was primarily a sculptor, recalling his work in the Battersea Park show of the early 1960s, and that his prints and drawings, though eminently sculptural, were five-finger exercises.

"Rather more than that. Though the greatest struggle goes on in the making of the sculptures. I will agree five-finger exercises if you will concede they are in the manner of Baroque," that is to say, exercises in transcendental technique.

After naval service with the U.S. Navy, Baskin studied sculpture in Paris and printmaking in Florence. Had he any teacher whom he especially respected? "Not really! In Italy there was a quite unknown studio assistant named Margheri who taught me a great deal about etching. In Paris I spent most of my time in the Louvre, studying the masters. And I've always been much moved and inspired by Barlach and Kollwitz. And as you can see from this exhibition, I am a person of many admissions."

The show includes woodcuts, wood engravings, lithographs, monotypes, and bronze relief portraits of Blake and his circle, Goethe, Beckmann, Kirchner, Corot, Rembrandt, Goya, Velazquez, Mantegna, and the Americans Thomas Eakins and Augustus Saint-Gaudens. Why the Irish-born academic sculptor Saint-Gaudens (1848-1907), whose best-known work is the Admiral Farragut Monument in Madison Square

Park? "Do you know his Colonel Shaw monument in Boston?" Baskin asked. "Well, in the nobility of that monument, and in the Robert Louis Stevenson relief in Scotland Saint-Gaudens rises above the limitations of his time and of academicism."

Relief sculpture appears to be one of Baskin's favorite forms. "Indeed it is. It pleases me so much because it falls between the illustrations of two-dimensional painting and the fully-realized three-dimensions of free-standing sculpture. But reliefs shouldn't be hung on walls, but displayed like sculpture on stands. Do you know that marble relief of 'The Ascension' by Donatello in the Victoria & Albert Museum? That's a marvel of composition. And deeply moving in terms of humanity."

Many of his works are concerned with natural history, but he denied a particular interest in this field. "I have to say I am more interested in the nature of wonder than the wonder of nature. A praying mantis or a fat man symbolizing bloated Death, or a dead man or a dead crow — the subject is not important. It's the struggle to say what one has to say that counts."

"Dead Crow" is reminiscent of the Baskin-Hughes collaboration, of which the most recent is "Primer of Birds," Hughes's poetic version of the 12th-century Persian "Conference of Birds." Baskin's related woodcuts portray "the divine flowers and vortices of bird-spirit, in which the earthly birds see their naked mythic selves, and towards which they fly and run." This is the first production of the revived Gehenna Press, a private press for the making of limited edition hand-printed volumes, which Baskin set up in 1952 in Worcester, Massachusetts.

Though between the early '50s and the early '70s it produced more than a hundred books, it remained dormant for a decade, until the 1981 "Primer." The next publication will be Baskin's "Diptera — 34 Etchings of Insects."

This is a relatively minor project among a number of major ones Baskin is a sparklingly energetic artist. "Scheduled for next year I have a show of sculpture, drawings and graphics at the Kunsthalle, Mannheim; and, imagine the joy that gives me, a show of 80 graphics and 40 drawings at the Albertina in Vienna." And in terms of sculpture? "You know about the Roosevelt Memorial in Washington? The design for the memorial is by Lawrence Halprin. It is to be a collaboration between three sculptors — George Segal, Robert Graham and myself. It will treat of Roosevelt's life in a symbolic way — leading to a relief portrait 30 feet square."

Baskin spoke of this gigantic task not lightly, but as if, though struggling it would be, it would, with God's grace, be a battle in which he would triumph.

*Homage to Leonard Baskin,*  
Leinster Fine Art, 9 Hereford Road,  
London W2, to March 20.



Leonard Baskin

**The Immortal Bernhardt**

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — The most enduring mark left by a performing artist on the history of the last hundred years was imposed by Sarah Bernhardt. Her name has become synonymous with historic grandeur. Every actress today yearns to be what the fabled Sarah was.

"A player's name is writ in water," David Garrick, the great actor of 18th-century England, once gloomily complained. The actor's art, true enough, vanishes with him, but the legend of certain players — Garrick among them — survives.

The animated image of Bernhardt may be seen in the flickering, faded visions of the cinema's infancy. Her voice may still be faintly heard in her recitations recorded in her twilight zone. But such remains offer feeble evidence of her powers in her prime.

Her note of pathos touched Queen Victoria and later Lenin. Victor Hugo knelt before her in gratitude for her playing of Dolia Sol in "Hernani."

Although March 23 will mark the 60th anniversary of her death, time has not staled her amazing story. New biographies continue to appear, together with volumes of photographs, portraits and posters. Plays about her abound on stage and television. A dozen movie actresses have threatened to impersonate her on the screen. As yet only one has ever dared: Greta Garbo

"The Divine Woman," a silent and apparently lost film based vaguely on incidents of Bernhardt's early career.

An enemy actress once dubbed Bernhardt "Sarah Barham." There was a grain of truth in the insult. She had the circus impresario's instinct for showmanship. Always in the news, she was one of the most famous women in the world for more than 60 years.

She was born in Paris, the illegitimate daughter of a Dutch-Jewish mother and a Belgian. Her mother was a courtesan of the Second Empire and it was one of her mother's lovers, the Duc de Morny, half-brother of Napoleon III, who advised that she be taken from a Versailles convent school and entered as a pupil in the Paris Conservatoire. She made her debut at the Comédie-Française in 1862, playing a small role in Racine's "Iphigénie." Her initial success came later in 1869 at the Odéon and during the Franco-Prussian War she converted the theater into a hospital for the wounded and turned nurse.

Established as France's foremost actress, she formed her own company and toured the five continents, visiting the United States first in 1880 and returning there for return engagements until her farewell tour 1916-1918. No role saved her in her mid-50s she was the adolescent *Aiglon* of Rostand and came on as Hamlet.

Her talent was not limited to her acting. The creative artist can be detected in her essays in sculpture, painting and dramatic literature.

She tossed off a novel and revealed her courage in topical disputes by taking a pro-Dreyfus stand during the notorious case that divided France, estranging her temporarily from her own son.

Her autobiography, recently re-published, is an astonishing work disclosing a most complex personality.

She was violently opposed to capital punishment. When the archaic Vaillain, whom she knew and liked, was sentenced to death, she bewailed his fate, but she waited all night on the balcony of a first-floor flat to see his execution.

"If there's anything more remarkable than watching Sarah act, it's watching her live," declared the dramatist, Victorien Sardou. "She could enter a convent, discover the North Pole, kill an emperor, or marry a Negro King and it would not surprise me. She is not an individual but a complex of individuals," another admirer explained.



Sarah Bernhardt in "Theodora," written for her in 1884.

She was the pet of royalty and the literati. She kept a menagerie of wild animals in her luxuriant apartment. She took to the air not in a captive balloon, but in a freely flying one. She visited Thomas Edison in Menlo Park and the light-bringer recorded her voice. Her love affairs were scandalous and unceasing. Her last lover, Léon Tellegen, escaped to marry the American opera diva, Geraldine Farrar. She was more than 70, but she reacted to this desertion like a schoolgirl. At the outset of World War I she was obliged to have her left leg amputated. With a wooden leg she continued to tramp the boards and undertake grueling tours.

She was in the midst of rehearsing for a new play and making a motion picture when death overtook her. She insisted on acting before the cameras even when she had been confined to bed.

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A play, "Sarah et le cri de la lan-

gueule" (at the Théâtre de l'Œuvre) seeks to offer a glimpse of the flamboyant star in her decline at her summer residence at Belle-Ile-en-Mer, off the Breton coast. Adapted from the original in English by the Canadian John Murray, it lifts its curtain on Sarah, elderly, ailing and world-weary, limping on her terrace in the gathering dust. She attempts to outline material for her memoirs to her bumbling, distracted old servitor and secretary, Pitou. He listens and interrupts her with infinite re-

gret recalls scenes from her tumultuous past. In a second interlude the two converse for a midnight session of recollections in her boudoir. Part of the title refers to the alleged cry of the crayfish on being thrown into the boiling water of the kitchen pot, in a word, the hopeless objection to inexorable destiny.

Delphine Seyrig, an actress of charm and versatility, suggests the venerable tragedienne as she reminiscences, now with melancholy resignation, now with comic derision. Georges Wilson, who has written the translation and staged the trials of fragile vignettes, plays the confused stooge with a flair for grotesque humor.

This wistful, elegiac tribute to the divine Sarah, diverting and occasionally poignant, is sanguine in its tact. To call on any actress to illustrate Bernhardt performing Racine, or even Sardou's gory melodramas, would be to court calamity as all who have witnessed such dreary exercises are aware.

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SATURDAY-SUNDAY FEBRUARY 19-20, 1983

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## ECONOMIC SCENE

By LEONARD SIEK

## Reagan Keeps Up the Suspense About Volcker's Future at Fed

NEW YORK — President Ronald Reagan, in his news conference this week, expressed his confidence in Anna M. Garsch's management of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, which he said had completed a special review that had been overlooked amid a "fury of accusations." And he defended his nomination of Kenneth Adelman as head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, saying that "the young man was well-educated, very intelligent and had 'experience with Jean Kirkpatrick' at the United Nations and abroad."

But Mr. Reagan had nothing at all to say about Paul A. Volcker, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. When asked what qualifications he would be looking for in a new Fed chairman and whether he would consider reappointing Mr. Volcker to that job, the president simply answered that he did not believe in talking about possible appointments in advance. "I'll just have to wait until the time comes," he said.

Mr. Volcker's appointment as chairman expires Aug. 6. His appointment as a member of the Federal Reserve Board actually runs until Jan. 31, 1982, but he would certainly stay beyond next August if Mr. Reagan did not reappoint him as chairman.

The expectation has been growing in political and financial circles that the president will not reappoint Mr. Volcker, and Mr. Reagan's cool remark at his news conference this week appeared to strengthen that belief. One leading financial authority, who requested anonymity, put it: "The administration keeps talking about team players, and Mr. Volcker is his own man. And the administration has come to appreciate the powerful potential of the Fed's monetary policy, economically and politically. It counts lots of pounds in the election. With the election just 15 months from next August, the president wouldn't want to hand the reins on money to somebody he could not count on as a team player."

## High Prestige

Nevertheless, Mr. Volcker has high prestige in financial circles in the United States and abroad, and it will be difficult for the president to find a replacement for him who will give administration monetary policy as much credibility.

While speculation over his tenure as Fed chairman was growing, Mr. Volcker was telling the Senate Banking Committee how he meant to go on promoting economic recovery while holding inflation down. He made an important change in stating that, although the Fed would continue to set and watch various targets for the growth of the money supply, it would also monitor a new guideline — the growth of total domestic non-financial debt, which includes all borrowing by private non-financial businesses, households and federal, state and local governments, whether in the United States or abroad.

For the first time, Mr. Volcker said, the Federal Open Market Committee has announced its expectations of the growth of total domestic debt for the year ahead. The committee, he said, felt that a range of 8.5 percent to 11.5 percent in the coming year "would be appropriate."

Those growth ranges for credit in 1983 now take their place beside new target ranges for the monetary aggregates: 4 percent to 8 percent for M-1, 7 percent to 10 percent for M-2 and 6.5 percent to 9.5 percent for M-3. (Among these ranges of the money supply, M-1 consists of currency, demand deposits, travelers' checks and other checking deposits; M-2, a broader definition, also includes money market mutual fund balances; Eurodollars, savings accounts and small time deposits; M-3 is broader still, adding large time deposits, institutionally held money market balances and other assets.)

## A Second Target

Thus, the Fed has moved to accept the operating change originally proposed by Professor Benjamin Friedman of Harvard: that the central bank adopt a two-target framework for monetary policy, focusing on both the money supply and the quantity of credit outstanding. In effect, Benjamin Friedman has updated Milton Friedman.

A deviation of either money or credit growth from its respective target range, under the new procedure, would be a signal warning the Fed to reassess the ease or tightness of monetary policy. Credit and money sometimes move in the same direction, but sometimes they take divergent paths. A fall in credit, even with the money aggregates rising, might signal an economic decline and the need for an easier monetary policy.

In accepting the two-target approach, Mr. Volcker has given himself more room to steer monetary policy judgmentally, in response to economic pressures, rather than mechanically, in strict accordance with money-supply targets. He is already taking the money target less seriously. As he said in his congressional testimony this week: "I neither bewail nor applaud the circumstances that have put a greater premium on judgment and less automaticity in our operations. It is simply a fact of life."

The Reagan administration, whose thinking about Fed policy was once dominated by strict monetarists, is no longer objecting to a monetary policy based more on "judgment" than on money-supply targeting. But the question now is whose judgment the president wants to prevail at the Fed — Mr. Volcker's or someone else's.

The New York Times

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Feb. 18, excluding bank service charges.									
S	D.	D.M.	F.F.	R.L.	G.M.	B.P.	S.F.	DM.	U.S.
Amsterdam	2.6885	4.709	116.51	35.22	0.912	—	132.94	1.91	10
Brussels (4)	4.725	72.15	19.07	4.902	3.028	17.92	—	22.12	5.55
Frankfurt	2.394	3.771	10.25	3.225	1.725	0.945	2.074	1.20	2.28
London (3)	1.295	2.12	5.95	1.725	1.025	0.625	1.25	1.10	1.00
Paris	1.2875	2.1425	5.7723	1.725	1.025	0.625	1.25	1.10	1.00
New York	—	1.545	17.93	4.721	3.027	1.725	0.222	0.994	0.179
Paris	4.679	78.532	203.85	—	4.716	2.725	14.266	2.4125	3.205
Zurich	1.971	3.6885	9.307	2.144	1.344	0.7515	4.2165	2.2025	2.005
Tokyo	0.5221	0.8544	2.9893	1.5221	1.3287	0.8544	4.5204	1.9025	2.1075
London	0.5064	0.7499	2.021	1.5281	1.3287	0.8544	2.9701	1.5265	1.7045
Source:	1.1736	Irish £							

(a) Commercial bank (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Units of 100 (d) Units of 1,000

## INTEREST RATES

## Eurocurrency Deposits

Feb. 18

Debtors	U.S.-Mark	Franc	Swiss	French	ECU	SDR	DM	U.S.
1.00	8.7%	5.5%	2.0	1.7%	—	—	2.0	1.0
2.00	9.0%	5.8%	2.2	1.9%	—	—	2.2	1.0
3.00	9.5%	6.3%	2.5	2.2%	—	—	2.5	1.0
4.00	10.0%	6.8%	2.8	2.5%	—	—	2.8	1.0
5.00	10.5%	7.3%	3.1	2.8%	—	—	3.1	1.0
6.00	11.0%	7.8%	3.4	3.1%	—	—	3.4	1.0
7.00	11.5%	8.3%	3.7	3.4%	—	—	3.7	1.0
8.00	12.0%	8.8%	4.0	3.7%	—	—	4.0	1.0
9.00	12.5%	9.3%	4.3	4.0%	—	—	4.3	1.0
10.00	13.0%	9.8%	4.6	4.3%	—	—	4.6	1.0
11.00	13.5%	10.3%	4.9	4.6%	—	—	4.9	1.0
12.00	14.0%	10.8%	5.2	4.9%	—	—	5.2	1.0
13.00	14.5%	11.3%	5.5	5.2%	—	—	5.5	1.0
14.00	15.0%	11.8%	5.8	5.5%	—	—	5.8	1.0
15.00	15.5%	12.3%	6.1	5.8%	—	—	6.1	1.0
16.00	16.0%	12.8%	6.4	6.1%	—	—	6.4	1.0
17.00	16.5%	13.3%	6.7	6.4%	—	—	6.7	1.0
18.00	17.0%	13.8%	7.0	6.7%	—	—	7.0	1.0
19.00	17.5%	14.3%	7.3	7.0%	—	—	7.3	1.0
20.00	18.0%	14.8%	7.6	7.3%	—	—	7.6	1.0
21.00	18.5%	15.3%	7.9	7.6%	—	—	7.9	1.0
22.00	19.0%	15.8%	8.2	7.9%	—	—	8.2	1.0
23.00	19.5%	16.3%	8.5	8.2%	—	—	8.5	1.0
24.00	20.0%	16.8%	8.8	8.5%	—	—	8.8	1.0
25.00	20.5%	17.3%	9.1	8.8%	—	—	9.1	1.0
26.00	21.0%	17.8%	9.4	9.1%	—	—	9.4	1.0
27.00	21.5%	18.3%	9.7	9.4%	—	—	9.7	1.0
28.00	22.0%	18.8%	10.0	9.7%	—	—	10.0	1.0
29.00	22.5%	19.3%	10.3	10.0%	—	—	10.3	1.0
30.00	23.0%	19.8%	10.6	10.3%	—	—	10.6	1.0
31.00	23.5%	20.3%	10.9	10.6%	—	—	10.9	1.0
32.00	24.0%	20.8%	11.2	10.9%	—	—	11.2	1.0
33.00	24.5%	21.3%	11.5	11.2%	—	—	11.5	1.0
34.00	25.0%	21.8%	11.8	11.5%	—	—	11.8	1.0
35.00	25.5%	22.3%	12.1	11.8%	—	—	12.1	1.0
36.00	26.0%	22.8%	12.4	12.1%	—	—	12.4	1.0
37.00	26.5%	23.3%	12.7	12.4%	—	—	12.7	1.0
38.00	27.0%	23.8%	13.0	12.7%	—	—	13.0	1.0
39.00	27.5%	24.3%	13.3	13.0%	—	—	13.3	1.0
40.00	28.0%	24.8%	13.6	13.3%	—	—	13.6	1.0
41.00	28.5%	25.3%	13.9	13.6%	—	—	13.9	1.0
42.00	29.0%	25.8%	14.2	13.9%	—	—	14.2	1.0
43.00	29.5%	26.3%	14.5	14.2%	—	—	14.5	1.0
44.00	30.0%	26.8%	14.8	14.5%	—	—		



## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### GE Plans a 2-for-1 Stock Split, Will Consider Dividend Increase

NEW YORK (Reuters) — General Electric said Friday that its board voted to recommend a two-for-one stock split for shareholder approval at the April 27 annual meeting.

General Electric said that if the split is approved, the board also planned at its May meeting to consider increasing the quarterly dividend by 95 cents a share from 85 cents on a pro-rata basis.

The company advised that it declared a regular quarterly dividend of 85 cents a share payable April 25 to shareholders of record March 8.

### Coffee May Be Added to Market

LONDON (UPI) — The executive board of the International Coffee Organization is to meet Monday to decide on allowing more coffee to be put on the market, the organization said Friday.

The board determined last fall that when the average 15-day price reached \$1.25 a pound, the board should authorize the release of an additional 500,000 bags of coffee.

The organization's average composite 15-day average was \$1.2470 a pound Thursday. A bag holds 132.2 pounds (60 kilograms).

### FBI to Investigate Failed Bank

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee (UPI) — The Federal Bureau of Investigation will investigate whether United American Bank had committed any crimes by lending bank directors and their relatives \$54.8 million in 1982, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. said Friday.

Alan Whitney, an FBI spokesman, said that the FBI would join the investigation because of the "size and complexity" of the failed bank, which Monday became the fourth-largest to fail in U.S. history.

William Isaac, FDIC chairman, said the bank's total losses were \$160 million, including \$142 million in delinquent loans. He said the FDIC would have to absorb \$90 million of that amount and First Tennessee National Corp. of Memphis, Tennessee, which bought the insolvent bank, would absorb the rest.

### Delta Air to Restructure Fares

ATLANTA (UPI) — Delta Air Lines announced Friday a streamlining of its fare structure, replacing thousands of individual fares with nine basic types. Ticket prices will not be reduced, Delta officials said.

The changes, which will take effect March 1, will eliminate 25,000 fares in 2,700 markets, the company said. The total number of Delta's fares will be reduced 60 percent.

The new fares include several first-class and coach fares, super-saver fares, simple-saver fares, a "Visit USA" fare for foreign tourists and military fare, officials said.

### U.S. Won't Block Engine Venture

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The U.S. Justice Department said Friday that it does not intend to challenge a proposed venture between Briga & Stratton and Lombardini of Italy to make small diesel engines in the United States.

Briga & Stratton and Lombardini currently manufacture small diesel engines in Europe.

The two companies had asked the department whether it believed that the proposed venture might violate antitrust laws.

### Company Notes

J.P. Morgan has filed a registration statement for a proposed offering of 2,500,000 shares of adjustable-rate cumulative preferred stock, Series A, with a stated value of \$100 a share.

Schering-Plough said it will build the world's first commercial interferon manufacturing plant in Shannon, Ireland, starting next month.

REFCO, a Chicago brokerage firm, and its chairman agreed to \$525,000 in fines, relating to a complaint accusing the firm of violating federal regulations on commodity speculation.

### Asia Bank Says China Seeks Membership

The Associated Press  
MANILA — China has asked to join the Asian Development Bank but wants Taiwan to be removed first from the 44-nation institution, Masao Fujioka, the bank's president, said Friday. Taiwan helped to organize the bank in 1966.

"Recently, China contacted us to say that they want to be a member, and the bank is now exploring the matter," Mr. Fujioka said. But he declined to speculate if that also meant that they favored removing Taiwan.

Many of the bank's member countries, including Japan and the United States, support China's membership, Mr. Fujioka said. But he declined to speculate if that also meant that they favored removing Taiwan.

Mr. Fujioka declined to say if the China question would be taken up at the bank's annual board meeting in Manila in May but said he already has referred the matter to the bank's board.

Although noting that China is eligible for membership under the bank's charter, Mr. Fujioka said that "I want to state that Taiwan is a founding member and has been a good member as of today."

Mr. Fujioka also announced Friday that the bank has agreed on a general capital increase of 105 percent in the authorized capital of \$7.9 billion, effective in April. No changes will be made in existing shares, he said.

### Selected Over-the-Counter

Feb. 18

#### NASDAQ Average Prices

	1/14 72	1/14 73	1/14 74	1/14 75	1/14 76	1/14 77	1/14 78	1/14 79	1/14 80	1/14 81	1/14 82	1/14 83	1/14 84	1/14 85	1/14 86	1/14 87	1/14 88	1/14 89	1/14 90	1/14 91	1/14 92	1/14 93	1/14 94	1/14 95	1/14 96	1/14 97	1/14 98	1/14 99	1/14 00	1/14 01	1/14 02	1/14 03	1/14 04	1/14 05	1/14 06	1/14 07	1/14 08	1/14 09	1/14 10	1/14 11	1/14 12	1/14 13	1/14 14	1/14 15	1/14 16	1/14 17	1/14 18	1/14 19	1/14 20	1/14 21	1/14 22	1/14 23	1/14 24	1/14 25	1/14 26	1/14 27	1/14 28	1/14 29	1/14 30	1/14 31	1/14 32	1/14 33	1/14 34	1/14 35	1/14 36	1/14 37	1/14 38	1/14 39	1/14 40	1/14 41	1/14 42	1/14 43	1/14 44	1/14 45	1/14 46	1/14 47	1/14 48	1/14 49	1/14 50	1/14 51	1/14 52	1/14 53	1/14 54	1/14 55	1/14 56	1/14 57	1/14 58	1/14 59	1/14 60	1/14 61	1/14 62	1/14 63	1/14 64	1/14 65	1/14 66	1/14 67	1/14 68	1/14 69	1/14 70	1/14 71	1/14 72	1/14 73	1/14 74	1/14 75	1/14 76	1/14 77	1/14 78	1/14 79	1/14 80	1/14 81	1/14 82	1/14 83	1/14 84	1/14 85	1/14 86	1/14 87	1/14 88	1/14 89	1/14 90	1/14 91	1/14 92	1/14 93	1/14 94	1/14 95	1/14 96	1/14 97	1/14 98	1/14 99	1/14 00	1/14 01	1/14 02	1/14 03	1/14 04	1/14 05	1/14 06	1/14 07	1/14 08	1/14 09	1/14 10	1/14 11	1/14 12	1/14 13	1/14 14	1/14 15	1/14 16	1/14 17	1/14 18	1/14 19	1/14 20	1/14 21	1/14 22	1/14 23	1/14 24	1/14 25	1/14 26	1/14 27	1/14 28	1/14 29	1/14 30	1/14 31	1/14 32	1/14 33	1/14 34	1/14 35	1/14 36	1/14 37	1/14 38	1/14 39	1/14 40	1/14 41	1/14 42	1/14 43	1/14 44	1/14 45	1/14 46	1/14 47	1/14 48	1/14 49	1/14 50	1/14 51	1/14 52	1/14 53	1/14 54	1/14 55	1/14 56	1/14 57	1/14 58	1/14 59	1/14 60	1/14 61	1/14 62	1/14 63	1/14 64	1/14 65	1/14 66	1/14 67	1/14 68	1/14 69	1/14 70	1/14 71	1/14 72	1/14 73	1/14 74	1/14 75	1/14 76	1/14 77	1/14 78	1/14 79	1/14 80	1/14 81	1/14 82	1/14 83	1/14 84	1/14 85	1/14 86	1/14 87	1/14 88	1/14 89	1/14 90	1/14 91	1/14 92	1/14 93	1/14 94	1/14 95	1/14 96	1/14 97	1/14 98	1/14 99	1/14 00	1/14 01	1/14 02	1/14 03	1/14 04	1/14 05	1/14 06	1/14 07	1/14 08	1/14 09	1/14 10	1/14 11	1/14 12	1/14 13	1/14 14	1/14 15	1/14 16	1/14 17	1/14 18	1/14 19	1/14 20	1/14 21	1/14 22	1/14 23	1/14 24	1/14 25	1/14 26	1/14 27	1/14 28	1/14 29	1/14 30	1/14 31	1/14 32	1/14 33	1/14 34	1/14 35	1/14 36	1/14 37	1/14 38	1/14 39	1/14 40	1/14 41	1/14 42	1/14 43	1/14 44	1/14 45	1/14 46	1/14 47	1/14 48	1/14 49	1/14 50	1/14 51	1/14 52	1/14 53	1/14 54	1/14 55	1/14 56	1/14 57	1/14 58	1/14 59	1/14 60	1/14 61	1/14 62	1/14 63	1/14 64	1/14 65	1/14 66	1/14 67	1/14 68	1/14 69	1/14 70	1/14 71	1/14 72	1/14 73	1/14 74	1/14 75	1/14 76	1/14 77	1/14 78	1/14 79	1/14 80	1/14 81	1/14 82	1/14 83	1/14 84	1/14 85	1/14 86	1/14 87	1/14 88	1/14 89	1/14 90	1/14 91	1/14 92	1/14 93	1/14 94	1/14 95	1/14 96	1/14 97	1/14 98	1/14 99	1/14 00	1/14 01	1/14 02	1/14 03	1/14 04	1/14 05	1/14 06	1/14 07	1/14 08	1/14 09	1/14 10	1/14 11	1/14 12	1/14 13	1/14 14	1/14 15	1/14 16	1/14 17	1/14 18	1/14 19	1/14 20	1/14 21	1/14 22	1/14 23	1/14 24	1/14 25	1/14 26	1/14 27	1/14 28	1/14 29	1/14 30	1/14 31	1/14 32	1/14 33	1/14 34	1/14 35	1/14 36	1/14 37	1/14 38	1/14 39	1/14 40	1/14 41	1/14 42	1/14 43	1/14 44	1/14 45	1/14 46	1/14 47	1/14 48	1/14 49	1/14 50	1/14 51	1/14 52	1/14 53	1/14 54	1/14 55	1/14 56	1/14 57	1/14 58	1/14 59	1/14 60	1/14 61	1/14 62	1/14 63	1/14 64	1/14 65	1/14 66	1/14 67	1/14 68	1/14 69	1/14 70	1/14 71	1/14 72	1/14 73	1/14 74	1/14 75	1/14 76	1/14 77	1/14 78	1/14 79	1/14 80	1/14 81	1/14 82	1/14 83	1/14 84	1/14 85	1/14 86	1/14 87	1/14 88	1/14 89	1/14 90	1/14 91	1/14 92	1/14 93	1/14 94	1/14 95	1/14 96	1/14 97	1/14 98	1/14 99	1/14 00	1/14 01	1/14 02	1/14 03	1/14 04	1/14 05	1/14 06	1/14 07	1/14 08	1/14 09	1/14 10	1/14 11	1/14 12	1/14 13	1/14 14	1/14 15	1/14 16



## **Friday's AMEX Closing Prices**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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COUNTRY		1 year	6 months	3 months
Austria	A. Sch.	3,030	1,525	840
Belgium	B.Fr.	6,000	3,000	1,650
Denmark	D.Kr.	1,400	700	400
Finland	F.M.	990	495	270
France	F.F.	800	400	220
Germany	D.M.	960	180	100
Great Britain	P.	62	31	18
Greece	Dr.	8,000	4,000	2,250
Iceland	Ikr.	90	45	25
Italy	Lira	165,000	82,500	45,500
Luxembourg	L.F.	6,000	3,000	1,650
Netherlands	Fl.	406	203	112
Norway	N.Kr.	1,120	560	308
Portugal	Esc.	8,660	4,330	2,400
Spain	Pts.	14,200	7,100	3,900
Sweden	S.Kr.	990	495	270
Switzerland	S.Fr.	320	160	90
Rest of Europe, North Africa and former French Africa				
U.S.A.	\$	256	128	71
French Polynesia, Middle East	\$	264	132	72
Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States and Asia	\$	352	176	98

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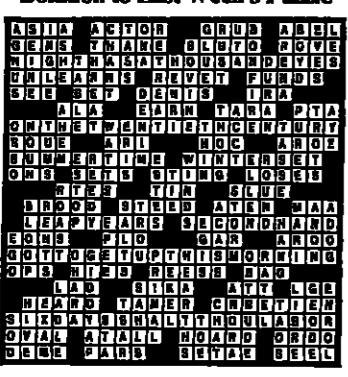
**ACROSS**

- 1 He wrote "The Chocolate Soldier"
- 2 Kind of whale
- 3 Vola
- 21 Lindsay's partner
- 22 Cutting tool
- 23 Part of Pliny's wardrobe
- 24 Drought victim
- 25 German store employee?
- 26 Rock support
- 28 City east of Calais Bay
- 29 Lhasa —
- 30 "The Splendid Splinter"
- 31 Libyan law enforcers?
- 32 Drupe
- 33 — de plume
- 34 Former Hyde Park neighbor
- 40 Feet: Fr.
- 44 Part of NATO
- 45 Dustin Hoffman role
- 50 New Jersey money changers?
- 55 Assigns
- 56 American Beauty
- 57 Sidney Pollack film:
- 58 Tec, at times
- 59 Ryson, e.g.

**DOWN**

- 1 Row of figures
- 2 Figure of speech
- 3 A Cross, in Italy)
- 4 Parade of a sort
- 5 Price's home away from home
- 6 Amish, e.g.
- 7 Start of a kindergarten year
- 8 Kite
- 9 Currency
- 10 Most comely
- 11 Omaha's homes
- 12 Place for an inspiring it.
- 13 Fish trap
- 14 "Ode to ..."
- 15 Collins
- 16 English scholar; 18th century
- 17 Certain alley buttons
- 18 Russian ranch hands?
- 19 Fidel's friends
- 20 Vein's glory
- 21 Member of some families
- 22 Sideswipe reminder
- 23 Certain buttons
- 24 Certain ranch hands?
- 25 Procedures before a deal
- 26 Clarence or Doris
- 27 Lucy Ricardo's friend
- 28 Nostalgia
- 29 Expressions of surprise
- 30 Nice friend
- 31 Reduce a fever
- 32 New feature
- 33 Ohio coachman?
- 34 Requisite for a good R.N.
- 35 Dippy or dotty
- 36 Hot spot
- 37 C'est — (that is to say)
- 38 Hotel
- 39 V.I.P.?
- 40 An element
- 41 Pitch
- 42 Theologian's principle
- 43 Strong
- 44 Sight from the Poole Vecchio
- 45 Feather grass
- 46 M.I.T. grads
- 47 Feathers or strivess
- 48 E. Indian herds
- 49 Cry heard at St. Andrews always
- 50 Bombs
- 51 Bombs
- 52 Tec, at times
- 53 Former Hyde Park neighbor
- 54 Feet: Fr.
- 55 Assigns
- 56 American Beauty
- 57 Sidney Pollack film:
- 58 Tec, at times
- 59 Ryson, e.g.

## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



## WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
ALGARVE	14	61	12	54
ALGIERS	55	63	4	23
AMSTERDAM	3	37	-5	23
ATHENS	1	34	-7	19
AUCKLAND	24	73	15	59
BANGKOK	34	24	28	82
BEIJING	2	23	-13	9
BERLIN	12	54	4	27
BELGRADE	1	34	-4	23
BERLIN	2	34	-5	23
BRUSSELS	1	34	-4	21
BUCHAREST	1	34	-1	1
BUDAPEST	22	72	11	52
BUENOS AIRES	1	34	-7	19
CAIRO	22	72	11	52
CAPE TOWN	22	72	11	41
CASABLANCA	20	58	5	48
COPENHAGEN	1	34	-3	28
COSTA DEL SOL	15	50	11	52
DAMASCUS	8	45	5	41
DUBLIN	6	43	4	32
EDINBURGH	2	26	-3	26
FRANKFURT	3	37	-7	19
GENEVA	2	26	-5	23
HARARE	24	73	15	59
HELSINKI	3	37	-3	28
HONG KONG	19	54	4	23
HOUSTRON	1	34	-4	23
ISTANBUL	1	34	-3	27
JERUSALEM	10	58	4	39
LAS PALMAS	28	44	15	52
LIMA	29	54	24	73
LISBON	10	58	7	45
LUANDA	2	26	-3	26
MOSCOW	14	61	12	54
NICOSIA	1	34	-3	28
NEW YORK	5	41	-1	30
NICE	1	34	-3	26
OSLO	0	32	-7	12
PARIS	4	39	5	48
PARIS	1	34	-1	1
REYKJAVIK	24	73	15	59
RIO DE JANEIRO	22	72	11	52
ROME	10	58	1	30
SAO PAULO	33	71	25	75
SEOUL	6	21	-1	12
SHANGHAI	9	48	1	34
STOCKHOLM	3	37	-10	4
SYDNEY	23	72	25	75
TAIPEI	21	70	11	52
TEL AVIV	18	44	1	30
TOKYO	7	45	5	41
TUNIS	2	26	-3	26
VIENNA	8	44	4	25
VIEENNA	9	42	4	25
WARSAW	2	26	-4	25
ZURICH	10	58	1	30

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

## ADVERTISEMENT

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

February 18, 1983

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on base prices.

1977-78: (1) Daily; (2) weekly; (3) monthly; (4) quarterly; (5) — quarterly.

(1) — quarterly.

AL-INVEST MANAGEMENT CO., LTD. \$179.43

BANK JULIUS BAER &amp; Co Ltd. SF 262.02

(1) D. Oberholz

(2) G. Coburg

(3) G. Coburg

(4) G. Coburg

(5) G. Coburg

BANK YANNI BENET &amp; Co AG PB 320.22

(1) G. Caff. Fund

(2) G. Caff. Fund

(3) G. Caff. Fund

(4) G. Caff. Fund

(5) G. Caff. Fund

BRITANNIA, P.O.B. 51, Hertford, Jersey, JE2 3BB, U.K. \$1,865.00

(1) BRITISH Income Fund \$1,865.00

(2) BRITISH Growth Fund \$1,865.00

(3) BRITISH Gold Fund \$1,865.00

(4) BRITISH Gilt Fund \$1,865.00

(5) BRITISH Equity Fund \$1,865.00

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL \$25.00

(1) G. Caff. Fund

(2) G. Caff. Fund

(3) G. Caff. Fund

(4) G. Caff. Fund

(5) G. Caff. Fund

CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)

(1) Active Shares SF 262.02

(2) Bond Fund SF 262.02

(3) C.S. Funds-Bonds SF 442.02

(4) C.S. Funds-Volat. SF 262.02

(5) C.S. Funds-Volat. SF 262.02

DIT INVESTMENT FUND DM 12.15\*

(1) D. Int'l. Fund Fund SF 27.02\*

(2) D. Int'l. Fund Fund SF 27.02\*

(3) D. Int'l. Fund Fund SF 27.02\*

(4) D. Int'l. Fund Fund SF 27.02\*

(5) D. Int'l. Fund Fund SF 27.02\*

FIDELITY POB 476, Hemet, Calif. 92545

(1) American Values Commdy. SF 172.00

(2) Fidelity Amer. Inv. Fund SF 172.00

(3) Fidelity Div. Inv. Fund SF 160.76

(4) Fidelity Inst. Inv. Fund SF 160.76

(5) Fidelity Inst. Inv. Fund SF 160.76

FIDELITY ORIENT Fund SF 22.65\*

(1) Fidelity Orient Fund SF 22.65\*

(2) Fidelity World Fund SF 22.65\*

(3) Fidelity World Fund SF 22.65\*

(4) Fidelity World Fund SF 22.65\*

(5) Fidelity World Fund SF 22.65\*

G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) LTD. \$1,741.00

(1) Barry Poc. Rd. Ltd. SF 1,741.00

(2) G.T. Bond Fund SF 1,741.00

(3) G.T. Investment Fund SF 1,741.00

(4) G.T. Inst. Fund SF 1,741.00

(5) G.T. Inst. Fund SF 1,741.00

INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND \$1,214.71

(1) Short Term A' (Distri.) SF 1,214.71

(2) Short Term A' (Accr.) SF 1,214.71

(3) Short Term B' (Accr.) SF 1,214.71

(4) Short Term B' (Distri.) SF 1,214.71

(5) Short Term B' (Distri.) SF 1,214.71

JARDINE FLEMING P.O.B. 70 GPO Box 113

(1) J.F. Inst. Fund A' (Distri.) SF 1,674.02

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## ART BUCHWALD

## Sniffing Out the EPA

**WASHINGTON** — I walked past the Environmental Protection Agency in Washington the other day with another newspaperman, and we were both nearly overcome by the stench coming from the building.

"What do you make of that smell?" I asked my friend.

"I don't know. It could be PCB or dioxin or some other industrial waste. It does have a familiar odor."

"I can't believe they'd be using the EPA building to store toxic waste," I said. "They may be incompetent, but they're not stupid."

"Let's go in," my friend said. "There could be a story here."

We went into the building and told the guard that we'd like to talk to someone about the EPA hazardous waste program. He handed me a pass and two gas masks.

When we went to the office he directed us to, we found a woman stuffing material into a paper shredder.

"What are you doing?" I asked her.

"I'm shredding material that the congressional committee has subpoenaed in regard to our superfund cleanup program."

"Isn't that dangerous?" my friend asked her.

"This stuff is poison and we have to get rid of it," she said.

"What's poisonous about it?" I wanted to know.

"It could compromise all the deals we've made with companies who are guilty of dumping toxic material. If these papers got into the wrong hands, many top people in the EPA could get sick."

"But isn't it against the law to shred paper that has to do with toxic waste?" I asked.

"Absolutely not. These papers are being shredded under executive privilege."

"Aren't you afraid of being held in contempt of Congress?"

"I'm only doing my job. If you want to talk to anyone about the

## Third \*\*\* in Brussels

The Associated Press

**PARIS** — Pierre Romeyer's Brussels restaurant has been awarded a third Michelin star for excellence. Romeyer joins two other Brussels restaurants — La Villa Lorraine and Comme Chez Soi — to carry the Michelin three stars.

legal aspects, speak to Mr. Sniff, in the next office."

Sniff was very nervous when we walked in. "I'm not allowed to talk to the public unless I have two witnesses with me." He called in two other lawyers, and turned on his tape recorder. "Now, what do you want to ask?"

"Why are you shredding papers about your toxic waste program?"

"We don't want them to get into the wrong hands. We have several cases pending against companies that have been dumping chemicals, and we prefer their lawyers didn't see the evidence."

"But if you shred the papers, how can you use them in court?"

"We don't intend to go to court. We prefer to settle with them so they won't have to stand trial."

"If they violated the law, shouldn't they be brought to justice?"

"What would that accomplish? Our job is to get companies to clean up their acid pits. If we took a hard line, they'd only get mad at us and dump more waste."

My friend said, "What about the people who have been driven out of their homes by dioxin and PCB and those who are being poisoned by the water around the dumps?"

"We've done a study on that problem."

"Can we see it?"

"No, it's confidential. If we publish the results we might be revealing trade secrets of the companies who did the dumping."

A secretary came in and said, "Mr. Director of Titanic Chemical is on the phone."

The lawyer picked up his phone. "Drum, we just got a report from the whistleblower in our Pittsburgh office that your company is dumping uranium waste under the high school football stadium. Are you aware that's a no-no? . . . Oh, you're well. Be a good fellow and stop it. Thanks a lot. What Congress doesn't know won't hurt them." He hung up and turned to me.

"Now, if you'll excuse me, we've got a lot of work to do here."

I left with my newspaper pal. We headed in our passes and gas masks to the guard.

Suddenly, my friend said, "I know what this stench smells like."

"What?" I asked him.

"Watergate. It stinks like a Watergate."

"I think you're right."

## Civilization Conquers the Bushmen

By Robert Weller  
The Associated Press

**X**GI DIGGINGS, Botswana — The Bushmen of the Kalahari eked out a stone-age existence for 21,000 years on this hard, arid soil. Small, often yellow-skinned, nomadic, they hunted across vast, unpeopled spaces, and were often their lawyers didn't want to hear.

"Why are you shredding papers about your toxic waste program?"

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"But if you shred the papers, how can you use them in court?"

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"What would that accomplish? Our job is to get companies to clean up their acid pits. If we took a hard line, they'd only get mad at us and dump more waste."

Hunters now prefer rifles to poison arrows. Women dance to music blaring from transistor radios. The Bushmen are dispersed among the tribes of southern Africa, their numbers shrinking, their customs slipping away.

John Yellen and Alison Brooks, an American husband and wife team of archaeologists who have recorded the fading legend, recall their first visit to this small pan in the Kalahari semi-desert of western Botswana, 14 years ago.

"The residents lived in a circle of grass huts, which blended into the landscape so thoroughly that, at 100 yards, only the cooking fires and the sound of women cracking mongongo nuts gave away its location," says Brooks, of George Washington University. She says the Bushmen then wore skins and ate wild animals, wild vegetables and onions.

"At night, when the temperature dropped below freezing, people huddled around the fires and coughed. Since many people were ill, curing dances were held almost every night. As I listened to the chanting and clapping, relishing the group's intimacy and remoteness from the materialism of my own world, I thought, take away the metal cooking pots, axes and knives and this could be the Stone Age."

When Yellen, 40, of the National Science Foundation, and Brooks, 38, returned in 1980, "the circle of huts had been replaced by a cleared area the size



Bushmen meet Coke in a scene from "The Gods Must Be Crazy," a Botswanan film currently playing in Paris.

of a football field," she says. Fences had been set up to contain cattle, goats and donkeys.

"People in Western clothes and army boots sat around in front of houses," Brooks says. "A teenage girl carried an amplifier that would have done justice to the Rolling Stones." At mealtime, pots were filled with comical bags labeled "Gift of the People of the United States."

"Bushmen born since 1960 couldn't track themselves off a snowy football field," Marshall says.

In interviews conducted with Yellen or Marshall translating, the Bushmen seem to agree.

"We have taught our kids how to hunt but they haven't learned very well. They just eat commercial," says Currie, about 50, who works at Xgi Diggings, an excavation in the sandy, thorn-bush country of the northern Kalahari basin.

Nxai, a woman of the Xkung branch of the Bushmen, says, "My son has shot a rabbit. But he can't track."

The kids might be able to identify five or six wild foods. The Bushman women used to be able to do 100 to 200," Marshall says.

Some customs survive from the old hunter-gatherer lifestyle — sharing, visiting and talking non-stop.

The Xkung call themselves the "Juwasi," or "the people who talk too much." They often explode into chatter punctuated by noisy clicks. Seven or eight talk at the same time, mostly about food and how to divide it. Five click sounds dominate the Bushman language. They cannot be repeated in Western spelling. The clicks are shown in this story.

One such conversation included the sentences, "I am killing myself with too much tea," and, "The hunger is grabbing me."

Currie says, "When people eat, they get excited and talk a lot."

"You'd think people who have lived all their lives only five feet apart would have run out of things to say," Marshall says.

Curing dances, when men often fall into trances, still take place but Bushmen lost the prehistoric art of rock painting in the 19th century.

Bushmen have changed physically, too. The famed large buttocks of the women remain, now hard to see under Western skirts and unneeded for what scientists say was their main purpose — to store fat. But studies show that Bushmen now average 5 feet-4, compared with 5 feet-1½ inches 80 years ago, apparently the result of better nutrition.

The Bushman once occupied large areas of southern Africa, in what are now the countries of South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Angola, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Now there are an estimated 26,000 living in Namibia and 29,000 in Botswana.

Few, if any, remain untouched by the 20th century. Dr. Philip Tobias, medical school dean at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, and leader of many Kalahari expeditions, says 2,000 to 5,000 Bushmen in the center of the basin may yet live mostly by hunting and gathering food in the old way.

Even there, relief agencies have dug waterholes and sent in famine supplies.

"For the Bushman, dependency is a relatively painless road to development," says Brooks.

## PEOPLE

## De Beauvoir Honored

The French author and philosopher Simone de Beauvoir was named the 1983 recipient of the Sonning Prize for European culture. The award, announced by a faculty committee at the University of Copenhagen, is made every two years to a person judged to have made "great contribution to European culture and civilization." The committee selected de Beauvoir, 74, because of her "significance in European cultural life — partly as an author, partly as a philosopher and humanist, and not least as an inspirer of the modern feminist movement." It said most of de Beauvoir's books reflect "a universally human moral theme, often in the light of existentialism." The philosophy expounded by the author's long-time companion, the late Jean-Paul Sartre, the prize, funded by a bequest of the Danish magazine C.J. Sonning, was first awarded in 1950 to Winston Churchill. The most recent recipient in 1981, was the Italian dramatist Dario Fo. De Beauvoir will receive the award of 200,000 kroner (about \$23,500) at a ceremony in Paris in late April or early May, the committee said.

When former President Gerald R. Ford told him he pardoned former President Richard M. Nixon in his memoirs five years after the fact, it was not hot news; a federal judge has ruled. The ruling will cost the memoirs' author \$125,000 for copyright infringement. Judge Richard Owen granted the initial damages to the plaintiffs in the suit. Harper & Row Publishers Inc. and Reader's Digest Association, owners of publication rights to the memoirs obtained before the book was published, at least \$12,500 for copyright infringement. Judge Richard Owen granted the initial damages to the plaintiffs in the suit. Harper & Row Publishers Inc. and Reader's Digest Association, owners of publication rights to the memoirs obtained before the book was published, at least \$12,500 for copyright infringement. Judge Richard Owen granted the initial damages to the plaintiffs in the suit. 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